Amendments to the Claims:

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Please cancel claims 1-18.

19. (New) A biocompatible block copolymer having at least two chemically different block units obtainable by linear polycondensation of (1) a diol with (2) a component selected from the group consisting of the same diol, an α , ω -dihydroxypolyester and an α , ω -dihydroxypolyether, (3) in the presence of an additional compound selected from the group consisting of a diisocyanate, a diacid halide and a phosgene,

wherein the diol is obtainable by transesterification of α , ω -dihydroxy-[oligo(3-(R)-hydroxybutyrate)-ethylene-oligo-3-(R)-hydroxybutyrate) with a compound selected from the group consisting of a diglycolide, a dilactide, a caprolactone and mixtures thereof,

the α , ω -dihydroxypolyester is obtainable by transesterification of poly-(R)-hydroxyvaleric acid or copolymers thereof with 3-hydroxyvaleric acid with ethylene glycol,

the α,ω -dihydroxypolyether is selected from the group consisting of α,ω -dihydroxypoly(oxytetramethylene), α,ω -dihydroxypoly(oxytetramethylene) and copolymers of ethylene glycol and propylene glycol.

20. (New) The biocompatible block copolymer as claimed in claim 19, wherein the block copolymer is poly[poly[α,ω-dihydroxy-[oligo(3-(R)-hydroxybutyrate)-stat-glycolide)-ethylene-oligo-(3-(R)-hydroxybutyrate-stat-glycolide)]alt-2,2,4-trimethylhexamethylene 1,6-diisocyanate]]-co-poly[dihydroxy[oligo-glycolide-ran-ε-

caprolactone)-ethylene-(oligo-glycolide-*ran*-ɛ-caprolactone)]alt-2,2,4-trimethylhexamethylene 1,6-diisocyanate].

- 21. (New) The biocompatible block copolymer as claimed in claim 19, wherein the block copolymer is biodegradable.
- 22. (New) The biocompatible block copolymer as claimed in claim 19, wherein the block copolymer is degradable in human and animal bodies.
- 23. (New) The biocompatible block copolymer as claimed in claim 19, wherein the block copolymer is melt-processible.
- 24. (New) The biocompatible block copolymer as claimed in claim 19, wherein the block copolymer is obtainable by linear co-condensation with further low molecular weight compounds having additional functional groups.
- 25. (New) The biocompatible block copolymer as claimed in claim 24, further comprising chemically bonded pharmaceutically active substances or diagnostics.
- 26. (New) A shaped article comprising the biocompatible block copolymer as claimed in claim 19.
- 27. (New) A medical or veterinary medical implant comprising the biocompatible block copolymer as claimed in claim 19.

- (New) .An implant as claimed in claim 27, wherein the implant has a porous structure.
- 29. (New) The implant as claimed in claim 27, wherein the implant is in the form of a tube having one or more channels.
- 30 (New) .The implant as claimed in claim 27, wherein the implant is in the form of a heart valve.
- 31. (New) A surgical aid intended to be fixed in and/or on a human and/or animal body, comprising the biocompatible block copolymer as claimed in claim 19.
- 32. (New) A diol obtainable by transesterification of α,ω -dihydroxy-[oligo(3-(R)-hydroxybutyrate)-ethylene-oligo-(3-(R)-hydroxybutyrate)] with a diglycolide.
- 33. (New) The diol as claimed in claim 32, wherein the diol is α,ω -dihydroxy-[oligo(3-(R)-hydroxybutyrate)-stat-glycolide)-ethylene-oligo-(3-(R)-hydroxybutyrate-stat-glycolide)].
- 34. (New) A process for preparing a diol, comprising reacting α, ω -dihydroxy-[oligo(3-R-hydroxybutyrate)-ethylene-oligo-3-(R)-hydroxybutyrate)] with at least one compound selected from the group consisting of diglycolides, dilactides, caprolactones and mixtures thereof.

- 35. (New) The process as claimed in claim 34, wherein the reacting is carried out in the presence of a catalyst.
- 36. (New) The process as claimed in claim 34, further comprising dissolving the diol is in methylene chloride for purification, and removing impurities.